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saved answer sets no longer valid
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NEWS 18 Aug 08 NTIS has been reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 19 Aug 19 Aquatic Toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE)
now available on STN
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NEWS 21 Aug 19 The MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER has been reloaded
NEWS 22 Aug 26 Sequence searching in REGISTRY enhanced
NEWS 23 Sep 03 JAPIO has been reloaded and enhanced
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NEWS 25 Sep 16 CA Section Thesaurus available in CAPLUS and CA
NEWS 26 Oct 01 CASREACT Enriched with Reactions from 1907 to 1985
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NEWS 28 Oct 24 BEILSTEIN adds new search fields
NEWS 29 Oct 24 Nutraceuticals International (NUTRACEUT) now available on STN
NEWS 30 Oct 25 MEDLINE SDI run of October 8, 2002
NEWS 31 Nov 18 DKILIT has been renamed APOLLIT
NEWS 32 Nov 25 More calculated properties added to REGISTRY
NEWS 33 Dec 02 TIBKAT will be removed from STN
NEWS 34 Dec 04 CSA files on STN
NEWS 35 Dec 17 PCTFULL now covers WP/PCT Applications from 1978 to date
NEWS 36 Dec 17 TOXCENTER enhanced with additional content
NEWS 37 Dec 17 Adis Clinical Trials Insight now available on STN
NEWS 38 Dec 30 ISMEC no longer available
NEWS 39 Jan 13 Indexing added to some pre-1967 records in CA/CAPLUS

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AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 OCTOBER 2002
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FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 16 Jan 2003 (20030116/PD)

FILE LAST UPDATED: 16 Jan 2003 (20030116/ED)

HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US6507953

HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2003014799

CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 16 Jan 2003 (20030116/UPCA)

ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 16 Jan 2003 (20030116/PD)

REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Oct 2002

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=> s hypertension and allopurinol

17749 HYPERTENSION

981 ALLOPURINOL

L1 120 HYPERTENSION AND ALLOPURINOL

=> s 11 and pd<1998
2268010 PD<1998
(PD<19980000)
L2 42 L1 AND PD<1998

=> d 12 1-42

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 42 USPATFULL
AN 2000:41033 USPATFULL
TI Synthetic catalytic free radical scavengers useful as antioxidants for prevention and therapy of disease
IN Malfroy-Camine, Bernard, Arlington, MA, United States
Doctrow, Susan Robin, Roslindale, MA, United States
PA Eukarion, Inc., Bedford, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6046188 20000404
WO 9640148 19961219 <--
AI US 1998-973577 19980311 (8)
WO 1996-US10037 19960606
19980311 PCT 371 date
19980311 PCT 102(e) date
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-485489, filed on 7 Jun 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5696109
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 3405
INCL INCLM: 514/185.000
INCLS: 514/184.000; 514/492.000; 514/501.000; 514/502.000; 514/505.000
NCL NCLM: 514/185.000
NCLS: 514/184.000; 514/492.000; 514/501.000; 514/502.000; 514/505.000
IC [7]
ICM: A61K031-555
EXF 514/185; 514/184; 514/492; 514/501; 514/502; 514/505
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 42 USPATFULL
AN 1999:27221 USPATFULL
TI Solid bodies containing active substances and a structure consisting of hydrophilic macromolecules, plus a method of producing such bodies
IN Wunderlich, Jens-Christian, Heidelberg, Germany, Federal Republic of
Schick, Ursula, Schriesheim, Germany, Federal Republic of
Werry, Jurgen, Ludwigshafen, Germany, Federal Republic of
Freidenreich, Jurgen, Schriesheim, Germany, Federal Republic of
PA Alfatec-Pharma GmbH, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5876754 19990302 <--
WO 9313757 19930722
AI US 1994-256578 19941219 (8)
WO 1993-DE38 19930118
19941219 PCT 371 date
19941219 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI DE 1992-4201179 19920117
DE 1992-4201173 19920117
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1578
INCL INCLM: 424/489.000
INCLS: 424/490.000; 424/491.000; 424/493.000; 424/497.000; 264/004.100;
264/004.330; 264/004.600; 264/013.000; 427/213.300; 427/213.330;
427/213.350; 427/213.360; 428/402.200; 428/402.240; 514/772.200;
514/772.300; 514/773.000; 514/774.000; 514/776.000; 514/777.000;
514/778.000; 514/779.000; 514/781.000; 514/782.000; 514/783.000
NCL NCLM: 424/489.000

NCLS: 264/004.100; 264/004.330; 264/004.600; 264/013.000; 424/490.000;
424/491.000; 424/493.000; 424/497.000; 427/213.300; 427/213.330;
427/213.350; 427/213.360; 428/402.200; 428/402.240; 514/772.200;
514/772.300; 514/773.000; 514/774.000; 514/776.000; 514/777.000;
514/778.000; 514/779.000; 514/781.000; 514/782.000; 514/783.000

IC [6]

ICM: A61K009-14

EXF 424/489; 424/490; 424/491; 424/493; 424/497; 264/4.1; 264/4.33; 264/4.6;
264/13; 428/402.2; 428/402.24; 427/213.3; 427/213.33; 427/213.35;
427/213.36

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 42 USPATFULL

AN 97:115268 USPATFULL

TI Synthetic catalytic free radical scavengers useful as antioxidants for
prevention and therapy of disease

IN Malfroy-Camine, Bernard, Arlington, MA, United States

Doctrow, Susan Robin, Roslindale, MA, United States

PA Eukarion, Inc., Bedford, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5696109 19971209 <--

AI US 1995-485489 19950607 (8)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-380731, filed on 26 Jan 1995
which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-987474, filed on 7
Dec 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5403834

PRAI WO 1993-US11857 19931206

DT Utility

FS Granted

LN.CNT 3441

INCL INCLM: 514/185.000

INCLS: 514/184.000; 514/492.000; 514/501.000; 514/502.000; 514/505.000

NCL NCLM: 514/185.000

NCLS: 514/184.000; 514/492.000; 514/501.000; 514/502.000; 514/505.000

IC [6]

ICM: A61K031-555

ICS: A61K031-28; A61K031-295

EXF 514/185; 514/184; 514/492; 514/501; 514/502; 514/505

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 42 USPATFULL

AN 97:104466 USPATFULL

TI Methods for preventing progressive tissue necrosis, reperfusion injury,
bacterial translocation and adult respiratory distress syndrome

IN Daynes, Raymond A., Park City, UT, United States

Araneo, Barbara A., Salt Lake City, UT, United States

PA University of Utah Research Foundation, Salt Lake City, UT, United
States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5686438 19971111 <--

AI US 1995-480748 19950607 (8)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-284688, filed on 9 Aug 1994,
now patented, Pat. No. US 5532230 which is a continuation-in-part of
Ser. No. US 1993-29422, filed on 9 Mar 1993, now abandoned

DT Utility

FS Granted

LN.CNT 1328

INCL INCLM: 514/178.000

NCL NCLM: 514/178.000

IC [6]

ICM: A61K031-56

EXF 514/178

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 42 USPATFULL

AN 97:47401 USPATFULL
TI Methods for preventing progressive tissue necrosis, reperfusion injury, bacterial translocation and adult respiratory distress syndrome
IN Daynes, Raymond A., Park City, UT, United States
Araneo, Barbara A., Salt Lake City, UT, United States
PA University of Utah Research Foundation, Salt Lake City, UT, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5635496 19970603 <--
AI US 1995-480745 19950607 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-446568, filed on 19 May 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5583126 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1994-284688, filed on 9 Aug 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5532230 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-29422, filed on 9 Mar 1993, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1325
INCL INCLM: 514/169.000
INCLS: 514/172.000; 514/173.000
NCL NCLM: 514/169.000
NCLS: 514/172.000; 514/173.000
IC [6]
ICM: A61K031-56
EXF 514/169; 514/172; 514/173
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 42 USPATFULL
AN 96:118581 USPATFULL
TI Methods for preventing progressive tissue necrosis, reperfusion injury, bacterial translocation and adult respiratory distress syndrome
IN Daynes, Raymond A., Park City, UT, United States
Araneo, Barbara A., Salt Lake City, UT, United States
PA University of Utah Research Foundation, Salt Lake City, UT, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5587369 19961224 <--
AI US 1995-480744 19950607 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-446569, filed on 19 May 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5489581 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1994-284688, filed on 9 Aug 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5532230 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-29422, filed on 9 Mar 1993, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1319
INCL INCLM: 514/178.000
INCLS: 514/177.000; 514/182.000
NCL NCLM: 514/178.000
NCLS: 514/177.000; 514/182.000
IC [6]
ICM: A61K031-56
EXF 514/177; 514/178; 514/182
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 42 USPATFULL
AN 95:107917 USPATFULL
TI Superoxide dismutase
IN Marklund, Stefan, Umea, Sweden
Edlund, Thomas, Umea, Sweden
PA Symbicom Aktiebolag, Umea, Sweden (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5472691 19951205 <--
AI US 1993-125744 19930924 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1992-897624, filed on 12 Jun 1992, now patented,

Pat. No. US 5248603 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1990-576114, filed on 27 Aug 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5130245 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1986-902596, filed on 2 Sep 1986, now abandoned

PRAI DK 1985-4027 19850903
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 2250
INCL INCLM: 424/094.400
INCLS: 435/189.000
NCL NCLM: 424/094.400
NCLS: 435/189.000
IC [6]
ICM: A61K038-44
EXF 435/189; 424/94.4
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 42 USPATFULL
AN 95:90466 USPATFULL
TI Sod polypeptide analogs
IN Hartman, Jacob R., Holon, Israel
Oppenheim, Amos B., Jerusalem, Israel
Gorecki, Marian, Rehovot, Israel
Aviv, Haim, Rehovot, Israel
Oren, Rachel, Rehovot, Israel
PA Bio-Technology General Corp., Iselin, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5457042 19951010 <--
AI US 1992-933682 19920821 (7)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1989-449125, filed on 8 Dec 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5162217 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1988-202238, filed on 3 Jun 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1986-897056, filed on 14 Aug 1986, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1985-767143, filed on 19 Aug 1985, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1984-644245, filed on 27 Aug 1984, now abandoned

PRAI CA 1985-488832 19850815
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 2835
INCL INCLM: 435/189.000
INCLS: 424/094.200; 424/094.400
NCL NCLM: 435/189.000
NCLS: 424/094.200; 424/094.400
IC [6]
ICM: C12N009-02
ICS: A61K038-44
EXF 435/189; 424/94.2; 424/94.4
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 42 USPATFULL
AN 95:88247 USPATFULL
TI Therapeutic compositions comprising a mixture of human CuZn superoxide dismutase analogs
IN Hartman, Jacob R., Holon, Israel
Oppenheim, Amos B., Jerusalem, Israel
Gorecki, Marian, Rehovot, Israel
Aviv, Haim, Rehovot, Israel
Oren, Rachel, Rehovot, Israel
PA Bio-Technology General Corp., Iselin, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5455029 19951003 <--

AI US 1992-933500 19920821 (7)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1989-449125, filed on 8 Dec 1989, now patented,
Pat. No. US 5162217 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1988-202238,
filed on 3 Jun 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No.
US 1986-897056, filed on 14 Aug 1986, now abandoned which is a
continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1985-767143, filed on 19 Aug 1985,
now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
1984-644245, filed on 27 Aug 1984, now abandoned
PRAI CA 1985-488832 19850815
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 2864
INCL INCLM: 424/094.400
INCLS: 424/094.200; 435/189.000; 514/886.000
NCL NCLM: 424/094.400
NCLS: 424/094.200; 435/189.000; 514/886.000
IC [6]
ICM: A61K038-44
ICS: C12N009-02; C12N015-53
EXF 424/94.2; 424/94.4; 514/886
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 42 USPATFULL
AN 94:88500 USPATFULL
TI Controlled release powder and process for its preparation
IN Sparks, Randall T., Gainesville, GA, United States
Geoghegan, Edward J., Westmeath, Ireland
PA Elan Corporation, plc, Athlone, Ireland (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5354556 19941011 <--
AI US 1990-537065 19900709 (7)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1988-169447, filed on 17 Mar 1988, now
patented, Pat. No. US 4952402 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US
1985-792801, filed on 30 Oct 1985, now patented, Pat. No. US 4940588
PRAI IE 1984-278884 19841030
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1139
INCL INCLM: 424/419.000
INCLS: 424/486.000; 424/487.000; 424/488.000; 424/497.000; 424/501.000;
424/502.000; 514/974.000
NCL NCLM: 424/419.000
NCLS: 424/486.000; 424/487.000; 424/488.000; 424/497.000; 424/501.000;
424/502.000; 514/974.000
IC [5]
ICM: A61K009-58
ICS: A61K009-60
EXF 424/419; 424/486; 424/487; 424/488; 424/501; 424/502; 424/497; 514/974
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 42 USPATFULL
AN 93:41827 USPATFULL
TI Controlled release article with pulsatile release
IN Bar-Shalom, Daniel, Kokkedal, Denmark
Kindt-Larsen, Vedbaek, Denmark
PA Buhk Meditec A/A, Hellerup, Denmark (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5213808 19930525 <--
AI US 1990-505924 19900406 (7)
PRAI DK 1989-4699 19890922
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1683
INCL INCLM: 424/473.000

INCLS: 424/485.000; 424/488.000
NCL NCLM: 424/473.000
NCLS: 424/485.000; 424/488.000
IC [5]
ICM: A61K009-24
EXF 424/485; 424/488; 424/473
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 12 OF 42 USPATFULL
AN 93:26884 USPATFULL
TI Oral osmotic device
IN Edgren, David E., El Granada, CA, United States
Bhatti, Gurdish K., Fremont, CA, United States
PA ALZA Corporation, Palo Alto, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5200194 19930406 <--
AI US 1991-809741 19911218 (7)
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 880
INCL INCLM: 424/473.000
INCLS: 424/468.000; 424/472.000
NCL NCLM: 424/473.000
NCLS: 424/468.000; 424/472.000
IC [5]
ICM: A61K009-24
EXF 424/473; 424/472; 424/468
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 42 USPATFULL
AN 93:6940 USPATFULL
TI Method for treating hypothermia
IN Mezrow, Craig K., New York, NY, United States
Hunter, Robert L., Tucker, GA, United States
Bennett, Carol E., Decatur, GA, United States
PA Emory University, Atlanta, GA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5182106 19930126 <--
AI US 1991-694283 19910501 (7)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-522206, filed on 11 May 1990,
now patented, Pat. No. US 5078995 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US
1989-403017, filed on 5 Sep 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation
of Ser. No. US 1989-303791, filed on 30 Jan 1989, now abandoned which is
a continuation of Ser. No. US 1987-45459, filed on 7 May 1987, now
patented, Pat. No. US 4801452 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser.
No. US 1987-43888, filed on 29 Apr 1987, now abandoned which is a
continuation of Ser. No. US 1986-863582, filed on 15 May 1986, now
abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 2430
INCL INCLM: 424/078.310
NCL NCLM: 424/078.310
IC [5]
ICM: A61K031-745
EXF 424/83
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 14 OF 42 USPATFULL
AN 92:96929 USPATFULL
TI Plasmids for expression of human superoxide dismutase (SOD) analogs
containing lambda PL promoter with engineered restriction site for
substituting ribosomal binding sites and methods of use thereof
IN Hartman, Jacob R., Holon, Israel

Oppenheim, Amos B., Jerusalem, Israel
Gorecki, Marian, Rehovot, Israel
Aviv, Haim, Rehovot, Israel
Oren, Rachel, Rehovot, Israel
PA Bio-Technology General Corp., New York, NY, United States (U.S.
corporation)
PI US 5162217 19921110 <--
AI US 1989-449125 19891208 (7)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1988-202238, filed on 3 Jun 1988, now
abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1986-897056, filed on
14 Aug 1986, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No.
US 1985-767143, filed on 19 Aug 1985, now abandoned which is a
continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1984-644245, filed on 27 Aug 1984,
now abandoned
PRAI CA 1985-488832 19850815
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 2797
INCL INCLM: 435/189.000
INCLS: 435/320.100; 435/252.330
NCL NCLM: 435/189.000
NCLS: 435/252.330; 435/320.100
IC [5]
ICM: C12N009-02
ICS: C12N015-70
EXF 435/320.1; 435/252.33; 435/189; 536/27
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 15 OF 42 USPATFULL
AN 92:86780 USPATFULL
TI Dosage form for time-varying patterns of drug delivery
IN Wong, Patrick S., Palo Alto, CA, United States
Theeuwes, Felix, Los Altos, CA, United States
Ayer, Atul D., Palo Alto, CA, United States
Kuczynski, Anthony L., Palo Alto, CA, United States
PA ALZA Corporation, Palo Alto, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5156850 19921020 <--
AI US 1990-576042 19900831 (7)
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1188
INCL INCLM: 424/473.000
INCLS: 424/472.000
NCL NCLM: 424/473.000
NCLS: 424/472.000
IC [5]
ICM: A61K009-24
EXF 424/472; 424/473
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 16 OF 42 USPATFULL
AN 92:72390 USPATFULL
TI Plasmids for expression of human superoxide dismutase (SOD) analogs
containing lambda pl promoter with engineered restriction site for
substituting ribosomal binding sites and methods of use thereof
IN Hartman, Jacob R., Holon, Israel
Oppenheim, Amos B., Jerusalem, Israel
Gorecki, Marian, Rehovot, Israel
Aviv, Haim, Rehovot, Israel
PA Bio-Technology General Corp., New York, NY, United States (U.S.
corporation)
PI US 5143836 19920901 <--

AI US 1988-194424 19880513 (7)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1985-767143, filed on 19 Aug 1985, now
abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1984-644245,
filed on 27 Aug 1984, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 2176
INCL INCLM: 435/189.000
INCLS: 435/320.100; 435/252.330
NCL NCLM: 435/189.000
NCLS: 435/252.330; 435/320.100
IC [5]
ICM: C12N009-02
ICS: C12N015-70
EXF 435/320.1; 435/189; 435/252.33
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 17 OF 42 USPATFULL
AN 92:5398 USPATFULL
TI Controlled-release system with constant pushing source
IN Wong, Patrick S. L., Palo Alto, CA, United States
Barclay, Brian L., Sunnyvale, CA, United States
Deters, Joseph C., Los Altos, CA, United States
Theeuwes, Felix, Los Altos, CA, United States
PA Alza Corporation, Palo Alto, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5082668 19920121 <--
AI US 1990-595140 19901009 (7)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-212552, filed on 28 Jun 1988
which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1986-912712, filed on 29
Sep 1986, now patented, Pat. No. US 4783337, issued on 8 Nov 1988 which
is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1984-685687, filed on 24 Dec
1984, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
1983-493760, filed on 11 May 1983, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1815
INCL INCLM: 424/473.000
INCLS: 424/465.000
NCL NCLM: 424/473.000
NCLS: 424/465.000
IC [5]
ICM: A61K009-22
EXF 424/473
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 18 OF 42 USPATFULL
AN 91:100164 USPATFULL
TI Method of performing angioplasty procedures
IN Hunter, Robert L., Tucker, GA, United States
PA Emory University, Atlanta, GA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5071649 19911210 <--
AI US 1990-519161 19900504 (7)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-392224, filed on 10 Aug 1989, now
abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-226359,
filed on 29 Jul 1988, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US
1987-45459, filed on 7 May 1987, now patented, Pat. No. US 4801452 which
is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-43888, filed on 29 Apr
1987, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1986-863582,
filed on 15 May 1986, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 2305

INCL INCLM: 424/078.380
INCLS: 424/094.100
NCL NCLM: 424/078.380
NCLS: 424/094.100; 514/723.000
IC [5]
ICM: A61K031-145
EXF 424/83; 604/53
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 19 OF 42 USPATFULL
AN 91:66642 USPATFULL
TI Method of treating tissue damaged by reperfusion injury
IN Hunter, Robert L., Tucker, GA, United States
PA Emory University, Atlanta, GA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5041288 19910820 <--
AI US 1990-519005 19900504 (7)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-392224, filed on 10 Aug 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-226359, filed on 29 Jul 1988, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1987-45459, filed on 7 May 1987, now patented, Pat. No. US 4801452 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-43888, filed on 29 Apr 1987 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1986-863582, filed on 15 May 1986, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 2351
INCL INCLM: 424/083.000
NCL NCLM: 424/078.380
NCLS: 514/723.000
IC [5]
ICM: A61K031-745
EXF 424/83
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 20 OF 42 USPATFULL
AN 91:64676 USPATFULL
TI Plasma extender
IN Hunter, Robert L., Tucker, GA, United States
PA Emory University, Atlanta, GA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5039520 19910813 <--
AI US 1990-520371 19900504 (7)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-392224, filed on 10 Aug 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-226359, filed on 29 Jul 1988, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1987-45459, filed on 7 May 1987, now patented, Pat. No. US 4801452 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-43888, filed on 29 Apr 1987, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1986-863582, filed on 15 May 1986, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 2384
INCL INCLM: 424/083.000
INCLS: 514/002.000; 514/006.000; 514/059.000; 514/060.000; 514/833.000
NCL NCLM: 424/078.380
NCLS: 514/002.000; 514/006.000; 514/059.000; 514/060.000; 514/723.000; 514/833.000
IC [5]
ICM: A61K031-745
ICS: A61K037-00; A61K031-715
EXF 424/83; 514/2; 514/6; 514/59; 514/60; 514/833
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 21 OF 42 USPATFULL
AN 91:56733 USPATFULL
TI Method of treating burns
IN Hunter, Robert L., Tucker, GA, United States
PA Emory University, Atlanta, GA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5032394 19910716 <--
AI US 1990-518776 19900504 (7)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-392224, filed on 10 Aug 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-226359, filed on 29 Jul 1988, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1987-45459, filed on 7 May 1987, now patented, Pat. No. US 4801452 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-43888, filed on 29 Apr 1987, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1986-863582, filed on 15 May 1986, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 2346
INCL INCLM: 424/083.000
INCLS: 424/DIG.013
NCL NCLM: 424/078.380
NCLS: 424/078.060; 424/DIG.013; 514/723.000
IC [5]
ICM: A61K031-745
EXF 424/83; 424/DIG.13
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 22 OF 42 USPATFULL
AN 91:54586 USPATFULL
TI Method of delivering drugs to damaged or diseased tissue
IN Hunter, Robert L., Tucker, GA, United States
PA Emory University, Atlanta, GA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5030448 19910709 <--
AI US 1990-519148 19900504 (7)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-392224, filed on 10 Aug 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-226359, filed on 29 Jul 1988, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1987-45459, filed on 7 May 1987, now patented, Pat. No. US 4801452 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-43888, filed on 29 Apr 1987 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1986-863582, filed on 15 May 1986, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 2392
INCL INCLM: 424/083.000
INCLS: 514/822.000; 514/886.000
NCL NCLM: 424/078.380
NCLS: 514/723.000; 514/772.700; 514/822.000; 514/886.000
IC [5]
ICM: A61K031-745
EXF 424/83; 514/822; 514/886
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 23 OF 42 USPATFULL
AN 91:18762 USPATFULL
TI Method of treating adult respiratory distress syndrome
IN Hunter, Robert L., Tucker, GA, United States
PA Emory University, Atlanta, GA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4997644 19910305 <--
AI US 1990-518348 19900503 (7)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-392224, filed on 10 Aug 1989, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-226359, filed on 29 Jul 1988, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US

1987-45459, filed on 7 May 1987, now patented, Pat. No. US 4801452 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-43888, filed on 29 Apr 1987, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1986-863582, filed on 15 May 1986, now abandoned

DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 2364
INCL INCLM: 424/083.000
INCLS: 514/826.000
NCL NCLM: 424/078.350
NCLS: 514/723.000; 514/826.000
IC [5]
ICM: A61K031-745
EXF 514/826; 424/83
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 24 OF 42 USPATFULL
AN 91:12873 USPATFULL
TI Method of detecting bacteria in urine
IN Hyman, Edward S., 3420 Jefferson Ave., New Orleans, LA, United States 70125
PI US 4992365 19910212 <--
AI US 1988-205959 19880613 (7)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-31771, filed on 30 Mar 1987, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1984-603088, filed on 23 Apr 1984, now patented, Pat. No. US 4673637
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 2004
INCL INCLM: 435/034.000
INCLS: 435/029.000; 435/039.000; 435/018.000; 436/501.000; 436/175.000; 436/177.000; 436/178.000; 424/003.000
NCL NCLM: 435/034.000
NCLS: 435/018.000; 435/029.000; 435/039.000; 435/040.510; 436/175.000; 436/177.000; 436/178.000; 436/501.000
IC [5]
ICM: C12Q001-04
ICS: G01N001-00
EXF 435/29; 435/34; 435/39; 435/825; 435/18; 436/175; 436/177; 436/178; 424/3

L2 ANSWER 25 OF 42 USPATFULL
AN 90:67456 USPATFULL
TI Controlled release powder and process for its preparation
IN Sparks, Randall T., Gainesville, GA, United States
Geoghegan, Edward J., Athlone, Ireland
PA Elan Corporation, p.l.c., Athlone, Ireland (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 4952402 19900828 <--
AI US 1988-169447 19880317 (7)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1985-792801, filed on 30 Oct 1985, now abandoned
PRAI IE 1984-2788 19841030
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1310
INCL INCLM: 424/419.000
INCLS: 424/408.000; 424/417.000; 424/422.000; 424/423.000; 424/426.000; 424/427.000; 424/434.000; 424/437.000; 424/440.000; 424/441.000; 424/456.000; 424/462.000; 424/470.000; 424/494.000; 424/497.000
NCL NCLM: 424/419.000
NCLS: 424/408.000; 424/417.000; 424/422.000; 424/423.000; 424/426.000; 424/427.000; 424/434.000; 424/437.000; 424/440.000; 424/441.000;

424/456.000; 424/462.000; 424/470.000; 424/494.000; 424/497.000;
427/213.300; 428/402.240

IC [5]
ICM: A61K009-58
ICS: A61K009-60; A61K009-68; A61K009-26
EXF 424/484; 424/485; 424/486; 424/487; 424/488; 424/408; 424/417; 424/426;
424/427; 424/422; 424/423; 424/434; 424/437; 424/440; 424/441; 424/456;
424/462; 424/470; 424/494; 424/497
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 26 OF 42 USPATFULL
AN 90:54484 USPATFULL
TI Controlled release powder and process for its preparation
IN Sparks, Randall T., Gainesville, GA, United States
Geoghegan, Edward J., Athlone, Ireland
PA Elan Corporation, Athlone, Ireland (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 4940588 19900710 <--
AI US 1988-171131 19880317 (7)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1985-792801, filed on 30 Oct 1985, now
abandoned
PRAI IE 1984-2788 19841030
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1123
INCL INCLM: 424/490.000
INCLS: 424/048.000; 424/440.000; 424/441.000; 424/464.000; 424/469.000;
424/470.000; 424/484.000; 424/486.000; 424/487.000; 424/488.000;
424/489.000; 424/494.000; 424/497.000
NCL NCLM: 424/490.000
NCLS: 424/048.000; 424/440.000; 424/441.000; 424/464.000; 424/469.000;
424/470.000; 424/484.000; 424/486.000; 424/487.000; 424/488.000;
424/489.000; 424/494.000; 424/497.000

IC [5]
ICM: A61K009-14
ICS: A61K009-16
EXF 424/48; 424/440; 424/441; 424/464; 424/469; 424/470; 424/484; 424/486;
424/487; 424/488; 424/489; 424/490; 424/494; 424/497
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 27 OF 42 USPATFULL
AN 90:50624 USPATFULL
TI Methods and compositions for treatment of pathological hydrophobic
interactions in biological fluids
IN Hunter, Robert L., Tucker, GA, United States
PA Emory University, Atlanta, GA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4937070 19900626 <--
AI US 1989-433008 19891107 (7)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1988-291925, filed on 29 Dec 1988, now patented,
Pat. No. US 4879109 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
1987-45459, filed on 7 May 1987, now patented, Pat. No. US 4801452,
issued on 31 Jan 1989 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
1987-43888, filed on 29 Apr 1987, now abandoned which is a continuation
of Ser. No. US 1986-863582, filed on 15 May 1986, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 2225
INCL INCLM: 424/083.000
INCLS: 514/833.000
NCL NCLM: 424/078.380
NCLS: 424/529.000; 514/723.000; 514/833.000
IC [5]
ICM: A61K031-745

EXF 424/83; 514/833
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 28 OF 42 USPATFULL
AN 90:7542 USPATFULL
TI Methods and compositions for treatment of pathological hydrophobic interactions in biological fluids
IN Hunter, Robert L., Tucker, GA, United States
PA Emory University, Atlanta, GA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4897263 19900130 <--
AI US 1989-359903 19890601 (7)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1988-291925, filed on 29 Dec 1988 And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-45459, filed on 7 May 1987, now patented, Pat. No. US 4801452 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-43888, filed on 29 Apr 1987 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1986-863582, filed on 15 May 1986, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 2189
INCL INCLM: 424/083.000
NCL NCLM: 514/723.000
NCLS: 424/078.380
IC [4]
ICM: A61K031-475
EXF 424/83
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 29 OF 42 USPATFULL
AN 89:95766 USPATFULL
TI Agent for treating hyperuricemia
IN Nakamoto, Kouji, Saitama, Japan
Morishita, Nobumichi, Tokyo, Japan
Aoyama, Masahide, Tokyo, Japan
PA Eisai Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 4883821 19891128 <--
AI US 1989-332011 19890331 (7)
PRAI JP 1988-90890 19880413
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 219
INCL INCLM: 514/617.000
NCL NCLM: 514/617.000
IC [4]
ICM: A61K031-165
EXF 514/649; 514/617
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 30 OF 42 USPATFULL
AN 89:90681 USPATFULL
TI Method for treating burns
IN Hunter, Robert L., Tucker, GA, United States
PA Emory University, Atlanta, GA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4879109 19891107 <--
AI US 1988-291925 19881229 (7)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-45459, filed on 7 May 1987, now patented, Pat. No. US 4801452 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-43888, filed on 29 Apr 1987 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1986-863582, filed on 15 May 1986, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 2234
INCL INCLM: 424/083.000

INCLS: 424/DIG.013
NCL NCLM: 514/723.000
NCLS: 424/078.060; 424/078.380; 424/DIG.013
IC [4]
ICM: A61K031-745
EXF 424/83; 424/DIG.13
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 31 OF 42 USPATFULL
AN 89:82616 USPATFULL
TI Process and pharmaceutical compositions for the treatment of glaucoma
IN Bonne, Claude, Montpellier, France
Coquelet, Claude, St Gely Du Fest, France
Latour, Elisabeth, Montpellier, France
PA Laboratories Chauvin, Montpellier, France (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 4871742 19891003 <--
AI US 1987-128579 19871204 (7)
PRAI FR 1986-17430 19861212
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 110
INCL INCLM: 514/262.000
INCLS: 514/249.000; 514/913.000
NCL NCLM: 514/263.300
NCLS: 514/249.000; 514/263.330; 514/913.000
IC [4]
ICM: A61K031-52
ICS: A61K031-50; A61K031-495
EXF 514/262; 514/249; 514/913
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 32 OF 42 USPATFULL
AN 88:72285 USPATFULL
TI Osmotic system comprising plurality of members for dispensing drug
IN Wong, Patrick S.-L., Hayward, CA, United States
Barclay, Brian L., Sunnyvale, CA, United States
Oeters, Joseph C., Mountain View, CA, United States
Theeuwes, Felix, Los Altos, CA, United States
PA ALZA Corporation, Palo Alto, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4783337 19881108 <--
AI US 1986-912712 19860929 (6)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1984-685687, filed on 24 Dec 1984,
now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
1983-493760, filed on 11 May 1983, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 2104
INCL INCLM: 424/468.000
INCLS: 424/469.000; 424/474.000; 424/486.000; 428/320.200; 428/913.000;
604/892.100
NCL NCLM: 424/468.000
NCLS: 424/469.000; 424/474.000; 424/486.000; 428/320.200; 428/913.000;
604/892.100
IC [4]
ICM: A61K009-22
ICS: A61M031-00
EXF 604/890; 604/891; 604/892; 604/893; 604/894; 604/895; 604/896; 424/468;
424/469; 424/474; 424/486; 428/320.2; 428/913
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 33 OF 42 USPATFULL
AN 87:43317 USPATFULL

TI Method for detecting bacteria in urine and for treating rheumatoid
 arthritis, essential **hypertension** and other diseases
 associated with bacteriuria
 IN Hyman, Edward S., 3420 Jefferson Ave., New Orleans, LA, United States
 70125
 PI US 4673637 19870616 <--
 AI US 1984-603088 19840423 (6)
 DT Utility
 FS Granted
 LN.CNT 961
 INCL INCLM: 435/034.000
 INCLS: 435/029.000; 435/039.000; 435/825.000; 435/018.000; 436/501.000;
 436/175.000; 436/177.000; 436/178.000; 424/003.000
 NCL NCLM: 435/034.000
 NCLS: 435/018.000; 435/029.000; 435/039.000; 435/040.510; 435/825.000;
 436/175.000; 436/177.000; 436/178.000; 436/501.000
 IC [4]
 ICM: C12Q001-04
 ICS: G01N001-00
 EXF 435/29; 435/34; 435/39; 435/825; 435/18; 436/175; 436/177; 436/178;
 424/3

L2 ANSWER 34 OF 42 USPATFULL
 AN 85:72289 USPATFULL
 TI Penetrating topical pharmaceutical compositions containing
 1-dodecyl-azacycloheptan-2-one
 IN Cooper, Eugene R., Cincinnati, OH, United States
 PA The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S.
 corporation)
 PI US 4557934 19851210 <--
 AI US 1983-506275 19830621 (6)
 DT Utility
 FS Granted
 LN.CNT 2057
 INCL INCLM: 424/128.000
 INCLS: 424/088.000; 514/399.000; 514/947.000; 514/635.000; 514/374.000;
 514/159.000; 514/165.000; 514/231.000; 514/270.000
 NCL NCLM: 514/159.000
 NCLS: 424/449.000; 424/601.000; 514/165.000; 514/223.500; 514/224.200;
 514/224.500; 514/226.800; 514/231.200; 514/233.200; 514/236.200;
 514/270.000; 514/374.000; 514/399.000; 514/635.000; 514/947.000
 IC [4]
 ICM: A01N059-26
 ICS: A61K033-42
 EXF 424/180; 424/241; 424/243; 424/128; 424/251; 424/250
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 35 OF 42 USPATFULL
 AN 85:52305 USPATFULL
 TI N-[1-(4-Amino-6,7-dialkoxy-2-quinazolinyl)-4-piperidyl]-oxazolidine-2,4-
 diones
 IN Mentrup, Anton, Mainz-Kastel, Germany, Federal Republic of
 Renth, Ernst-Otto, Ingelheim am Rhein, Germany, Federal Republic of
 Schromm, Kurt, Ingelheim am Rhein, Germany, Federal Republic of
 Hoefke, Wolfgang, Wiesbaden, Germany, Federal Republic of
 Gaida, Wolfram, Ingelheim am Rhein, Germany, Federal Republic of
 PA Boehringer Ingelheim KG, Ingelheim am Rhein, Germany, Federal Republic of
 (non-U.S. corporation)
 PI US 4539323 19850903 <--
 AI US 1983-531842 19830914 (6)
 PRAI DE 1982-3235565 19820925
 DT Utility

FS Granted
LN.CNT 450
INCL INCLM: 514/260.000
INCLS: 544/230.000; 544/250.000; 544/291.000; 544/293.000; 546/015.000;
546/209.000; 546/217.000; 546/224.000; 548/216.000; 548/227.000
NCL NCLM: 514/266.220
NCLS: 544/230.000; 544/250.000; 544/291.000; 544/293.000; 546/015.000;
546/209.000; 546/217.000; 546/224.000; 548/216.000; 548/227.000
IC [3]
ICM: A61K031-505
ICS: C07D413-14
EXF 544/291; 544/230; 544/250; 424/251
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 36 OF 42 USPATFULL
AN 85:50646 USPATFULL
TI Penetrating topical pharmaceutical compositions containing
N-(2-hydroxyethyl) pyrrolidone
IN Cooper, Eugene R., Cincinnati, OH, United States
PA The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S.
corporation)
PI US 4537776 19850827 <--
AI US 1983-506273 19830621 (6)
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1804
INCL INCLM: 514/424.000
INCLS: 514/171.000; 514/549.000; 514/300.000; 514/826.000; 514/825.000;
514/859.000
NCL NCLM: 514/424.000
NCLS: 514/171.000; 514/300.000; 514/549.000; 514/825.000; 514/826.000;
514/859.000
IC [3]
ICM: A01N043-36
ICS: A61K031-40
EXF 424/274; 424/230; 424/231; 424/308; 424/317
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 37 OF 42 USPATFULL
AN 83:2849 USPATFULL
TI Prolonged release therapeutic compositions based on
hydroxypropylmethylcellulose
IN Schor, Joseph M., Locust Valley, NY, United States
Nigalaye, Ashok, Elmhurst, NY, United States
Gaylord, Norman G., New Providence, NJ, United States
PA Forest Laboratories Inc., New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4369172 19830118 <--
AI US 1981-332348 19811218 (6)
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 682
INCL INCLM: 424/019.000
INCLS: 424/022.000; 424/362.000
NCL NCLM: 424/468.000
NCLS: 424/430.000; 424/473.000; 424/480.000; 514/781.000
IC [3]
ICM: A61K009-02
ICS: A61K009-20; A61K009-22; A61K009-26
EXF 424/19-22; 424/362
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 38 OF 42 USPATFULL

AN 81:56062 USPATFULL
 TI Extracts of the hemopoietic system
 IN Jones, William A., Staines, England
 Hing Yuen, Tse Lin Sin Tse, Harpenden, England
 Rytomaa, Tapio, Helsinki, Finland
 Harper, Norman J., Pyrford, England
 Frost, Henry F., Hemel Hempstead, England
 PA The Union International Company, Ltd., England (non-U.S. corporation)
 PI US 4294824 19811013 <--
 AI US 1978-917076 19780619 (5)
 RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1976-667217, filed on 15 Mar 1976,
 now abandoned
 PRAI GB 1975-32659 19750805
 DT Utility
 FS Granted
 LN.CNT 2870
 INCL INCLM: 424/101.000
 NCL NCLM: 424/534.000
 NCLS: 424/533.000; 424/577.000; 530/351.000
 IC [3]
 ICM: A61K035-14
 EXF 424/101
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 39 OF 42 USPATFULL
 AN 78:63696 USPATFULL
 TI Trifluoromethylimidazoles and a method for their preparation
 IN Baldwin, John J., Lansdale, PA, United States
 Novello, Frederick C., Berwyn, PA, United States
 PA Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
 PI US 4125530 19781114 <--
 AI US 1977-764796 19770202 (5)
 RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1975-610903, filed on 5 Sep 1975, now
 abandoned And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1974-455709, filed
 on 28 Mar 1974, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US
 1972-265016, filed on 21 Jun 1972, now patented, Pat. No. US 3818014
 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1969-885362, filed on 15
 Dec 1969, now abandoned
 DT Utility
 FS Granted
 LN.CNT 1207
 INCL INCLM: 546/167.000
 INCLS: 260/306.800R; 548/336.000; 548/341.000; 544/405.000; 544/235.000;
 544/370.000; 546/210.000; 546/278.000
 NCL NCLM: 546/167.000
 NCLS: 544/235.000; 544/370.000; 544/405.000; 546/210.000; 546/274.100;
 548/202.000; 548/311.700; 548/312.400; 548/315.100; 548/315.400;
 548/335.500; 548/343.100
 IC [2]
 ICM: C07D231-12
 ICS: C07D401-04
 EXF 260/288CE; 260/309; 260/302H; 260/250BN; 260/250C; 260/296R; 260/310R;
 548/336; 548/341
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 40 OF 42 USPATFULL
 AN 77:34267 USPATFULL
 TI 2-Pyrazinyl-trifluoromethylimidazoles and a method for their preparation
 IN Baldwin, John J., Lansdale, PA, United States
 Novello, Frederick C., Berwyn, PA, United States
 PA Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
 PI US 4032522 19770628 <--

AI US 1975-610904 19750905 (5)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1974-456102, filed on 29 Mar 1974,
now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1972-265016, filed on
21 Jun 1972, now patented, Pat. No. US 3818014 which is a
continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1969-885362, filed on 15 Dec 1969,
now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1166
INCL INCLM: 260/250.000BN
INCLS: 260/288.000CE; 260/296.000R; 260/306.800R; 260/309.000;
260/310.000R
NCL NCLM: 544/405.000
NCLS: 546/167.000; 546/274.100; 548/202.000; 548/311.700; 548/312.400;
548/315.100; 548/315.400; 548/327.500; 548/334.500; 548/335.500;
548/337.100; 548/342.500
IC [2]
ICM: C07D241-04
ICS: C07D403-04
EXF 260/250BN
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 41 OF 42 USPATFULL
AN 76:39448 USPATFULL
TI Lowering the concentration of plasma triglycerides
IN DiTullio, Nicholas W., Holmes, PA, United States
Lowman, Charles P., Cherry Hill, NJ, United States
Maass, Alfred R., Swarthmore, PA, United States
Saunders, Harry L., Willow Grove, PA, United States
PA SmithKline Corporation, Philadelphia, PA, United States (U.S.
corporation)
PI US 3969508 19760713 <--
AI US 1974-527560 19741127 (5)
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 209
INCL INCLM: 424/275.000
INCLS: 424/317.000
NCL NCLM: 514/448.000
IC [2]
ICM: A61K031-19
ICS: A61K031-38
EXF 424/275; 424/317
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 42 OF 42 USPATFULL
AN 74:29728 USPATFULL
TI 2-QUINOLYL-4(5)-TRIFLUOROMETHYLMIDAZOLES
IN Baldwin, John J., Lansdale, PA, United States
Novello, Frederick C., Berwyn, PA, United States
PA Merck & Co. Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 3818014 19740618 <--
AI US 1972-265016 19720621 (5)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1969-885362, filed on 15 Dec 1969,
now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1169
INCL INCLM: 260/288.000R
INCLS: 260/250.000A; 260/268.000H; 260/306.800R; 260/309.000R;
260/296.000R; 260/250.000R; 424/250.000; 424/263.000;
424/258.000; 424/273.000

NCL NCLM: 546/167.000
NCLS: 544/370.000; 544/405.000; 546/274.100; 548/202.000; 548/205.000;
548/311.700; 548/312.400; 548/313.400; 548/315.100; 548/315.400;
548/334.500; 548/335.500; 548/341.100; 548/343.100

IC [1]
ICM: C07D033-50
ICS: C07D057-04

EXF 260/288R

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 12 1-42 kwic

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 6046188 20000404
WO 9640148 19961219 <--

SUMM . . . Amino-steroid-based antioxidants such as the 21-aminosteroids termed "lazaroids" (e.g., U74006F) have also been proposed as inhibitors of oxyradical formation. Desferrioxamine, **allopurinol**, and other pyrazolopyrimidines such as oxypurinol, have also been tested for preventing oxyradical formation in a myocardial stunning model system.

SUMM . . . such as tocopherol, ascorbate, glutathione, DMTU, N-acetylcysteine, or N-2-mercaptopropionylglycine and/or (3) one or more oxyradical inhibitors, such as desferrioxamine or **allopurinol**, and/or one or more biological modifier agents, such as calpain inhibitors. The formulations of these compositions is dependent upon the. . .

DETD . . . more other active ingredients, typically selected from the group consisting of: N-2-mercaptopropionylglycine, N-acetylcysteine, glutathione, dimethyl thiourea, desferrioxamine, mannitol, .alpha.-tocopherol, ascorbate, **allopurinol**, 21-aminosteroids, calpain inhibitors, glutamate receptor antagonists, tissue plasminogen activator, streptokinase, urokinase, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent, cortisone, and carotenoids. Antioxidant salen-Mn complexes. . .

DETD . . . salen-Mn complex C7 at a final concentration of 1 mM. The rinse solution can further comprise additional antioxidants (e.g., glutathione, **allopurinol**). Preservation or rinse solutions containing an antioxidant salen-metal complex can be used to provide enhanced storage or irrigation of organs. . .

DETD Infusion of endotoxin resulted in pulmonary arterial **hypertension**, arterial hypoxemia and decreased dynamic pulmonary compliance. LPS also increased lung water and lung lipid peroxidation (Table X). Delayed treatment. . .

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 5876754 19990302
WO 9313757 19930722 <--

SUMM . . . amongst the calcium antagonists. They are indicated in a number of cardiovascular disorders, such as e.g. coronary heart disease, arterial **hypertension**, angina pectoris etc. The prescription frequency of about 700 million defined daily doses in 1989 very clearly confirms the market. . .

DETD 10. antigout agents, e.g. benzbromarone, **allopurinol**;

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 5696109 19971209 <--

SUMM . . . Amino-steroid-based antioxidants such as the 21-aminosteroids termed "lazaroids" (e.g., U74006F) have also been proposed as inhibitors of oxyradical formation. Desferrioxamine, **allopurinol**, and other pyrazolopyrimidines such as oxypurinol, have also been tested for preventing oxyradical formation in a myocardial stunning model system.

SUMM . . . such as tocopherol, ascorbate, glutathione, DMTU, N-acetylcysteine, or N-2-mercaptopropionylglycine and/or (3) one or more oxyradical inhibitors, such as desferrioxamine or **allopurinol**, and/or one or more biological modifier agents, such as calpain inhibitors. The formulations of these compositions is dependent upon the. . .

DETD . . . more other active ingredients, typically selected from the group consisting of: N-2-mercaptopropionylglycine, N-acetylcysteine, glutathione, dimethyl thiourea, desferrioxamine, mannitol, .alpha.-tocopherol, ascorbate, **allopurinol**, 21-aminosteroids, calpain inhibitors, glutamate receptor antagonists, tissue plasminogen activator, streptokinase, urokinase, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agent, cortisone, and carotenoids. Antioxidant salen-Mn complexes. . .

DETD . . . salen-Mn complex C7 at a final concentration of 1 mM. The rinse solution can further comprise additional antioxidants (e.g., glutathione, **allopurinol**). Preservation or rinse solutions containing an antioxidant salen-metal complex can be used to provide enhanced storage or irrigation of organs. . .

DETD Infusion of endotoxin resulted in pulmonary arterial **hypertension**, arterial hypoxemia and decreased dynamic pulmonary compliance. LPS also increased lung water and lung lipid peroxidation (Table X). Delayed treatment. . .

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 5686438 19971111

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SUMM . . . catalase comprise the antioxidant defense mechanism of most cells. The major evidence for this hypothesis rests on the ability of **allopurinol**, an inhibitor of xanthine oxidase, to protect against reperfusion injury in experimental models.

SUMM . . . tissue destruction has been supported by the evidence that inhibition of bacterial translocation and mucosal injury has been achieved using **allopurinol** (27) (an inhibitor of xanthine oxidase), endotoxin desensitization (28), prostaglandin analogs (29) and thromboxane synthetase inhibitors (30).

DETD (42) Orlinska, U., (1989). PhD Dissertation: Transforming growth factor .beta.1 and polyamines in monocrotaline-induced pulmonary **hypertension**. Univ. of Kentucky, School of Pharmacy, Lexington, Ky.

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 5635496 19970603

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SUMM . . . catalase comprise the antioxidant defense mechanism of most cells. The major evidence for this hypothesis rests on the ability of **allopurinol**, an inhibitor of xanthine oxidase, to protect against reperfusion injury in experimental models.

SUMM . . . tissue destruction has been supported by the evidence that inhibition of bacterial translocation and mucosal injury has been achieved using **allopurinol** (27) (an inhibitor of xanthine oxidase), endotoxin desensitization (28), prostaglandin analogs (29) and thromboxane synthetase inhibitors (30).

DETD (42) Orlinska, U., (1989). PhD Dissertation: Transforming growth factor .beta.1 and polyamines in monocrotaline-induced pulmonary **hypertension**. Univ. of Kentucky, School of Pharmacy, Lexington, Kentucky.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 5587369 19961224

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SUMM . . . catalase comprise the antioxidant defense mechanism of most cells. The major evidence for this hypothesis rests on the ability of **allopurinol**, an inhibitor of xanthine oxidase, to protect against reperfusion injury in experimental models.

SUMM . . . tissue destruction has been supported by the evidence that inhibition of bacterial translocation and mucosal injury has been achieved using **allopurinol** (27) (an inhibitor of xanthine oxidase), endotoxin desensitization (28), prostaglandin analogs (29) and thromboxane synthetase inhibitors (30).

DETD (42) Orlinska, U., (1989). PhD Dissertation: Transforming growth factor .beta.1 and polyamines in monocrotaline-induced pulmonary **hypertension**. Univ. of Kentucky, School of Pharmacy, Lexington, Ky.

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 5472691 19951205

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SUMM . . . et al., Transplantation 40, 1985, pp. 590-595], SOD, catalase [E. Hansson et al., Clin. Sci. 65, 1983, pp. 605-610] and **allopurinol** [G. L. Baker et al., op. cit.; I. Koyama et al., op. cit.]) intestine (SOD [D. A. Parks et al., . . . Acta Chim. Scand. 150, 1984, pp. 301-309; M. C. Dalsing et al., J. Surg. Res. 34, 1983, pp. 589-596] and **allopurinol** [D. A. Parks et al., op. cit.]), pancreas (SOD, SOD+catalase, catalase and **allopurinol** [H. Sanfey et al., Ann. Surg. 200, 1983, pp. 405-413]), liver (SOD and catalase [S. L. Atalla et al., Transplantation. . . pp. 584-589], lung (SOD+catalase [R. S. Stuart et al., Transplant. Proc. 17, 1985, pp. 1454-1456]) skeletal muscle (SOD, catalase and **allopurinol** [R. V. Korthuis, Circ. Res. 57, 1985, pp. 599-609]), skin (SOD and **allopurinol** [M. J. Im et al., Ann. Surg. 201, 1985, pp. 357-359]) and brain (SOD and **allopurinol** [J. S. Beckmann et al., in Superoxide and Superoxide Dismutase in Chemistry, Biology and Medicine, ed. G. Rotilio, Elsevier, 1986, . . .

SUMM Preservation of heart function has been reported in isolated, perfused preparations from the rabbit (catalase, **allopurinol**; SOD had no effect [C. L. Myers et al., J. Thorac. Cardiovasc. Surg. 91, 1986, pp. 281-289]), cat (SOD+catalase [M. . . J. Mol. Cell Cardiol. 17, 1985, pp. 145-152; S. W. Werns et al., Circ. Res. 56, 1985, pp. 895-898]), and **allopurinol** [D. E. Chambers et al., op. cit.; T. J. Gardner et al., op. cit.], catalase had no effect [S. E. . . 58, 1986, pp. 331-340). The source of oxygen radicals in this situation is not completely clear, but the effect of **allopurinol** seems to indicate that it is partly caused by xanthine oxidase which, by ischaemia, is converted from its xanthin dehydrogenase. . .

SUMM It is also contemplated that combinations of EC-SOD and other substances such as **allopurinol** (inhibits xanthine oxidase), scavengers of the hydroxyl radical (e.g. mannitol or compounds containing the sulfhydryl group) and chelators of transition. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

21. The method of claim 1 in which the condition is **hypertension**

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 5457042 19951010

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DETD . . . kidneys were subjected to 23 hours of cold ischemia, the test kidneys to 24 hours. Test drugs were administered systemically (**allopurinol**) or intraarterially (superoxide dismutase=SOD) beginning one hour after reperfusion of the control kidney at the time of reperfusion of the. . .

DETD . . . Im M. J., Shen W. H., Pak C. I., Manson P. N., Bulkley G. B., Hoopes J. E. Effect of **Allopurinol** on the Survival of Hyperemic Island Skin Flaps. Plast Reconstr Surg 73:276 (1984).

DETD 11. Toledo-pareyra L. H., Simmons R. L., Najarian J. S. Effect of **Allopurinol** on the Preservation of Ischemic Kidneys Perfused with Plasma or Plasma Substitutes. Ann Surg 180:780 (1974).

DETD 12. Vasco K. A., DeWall R. A., Riley A. M. Effect of **Allopurinol**

in Renal Ischemia. Surgery 71:787 (1972).

DETD 13. Owens M. L., Lazarus H. M., Wolcott M. W., Maxwell J. G., Taylor J. B. **Allopurinol** and Hypoxanthine Pretreatment of Canine Kidney Donors. Transplantation 17:424 (1974).

DETD 16. Toledo-pareyra L. H., Simmons R. L., Olson L. C., Najarian J. S. Clinical Effect of **Allopurinol** on Preserved Kidneys: A Randomized Double-Blind Study. Ann Surg 185:128 (1977).

DETD . . . was then applied just distal to the left subclavian artery. SEP is repeated at one minute intervals. The proximal aortic **hypertension** was controlled by removing blood from the femoral artery to maintain BP at 90-110 mm Hg mean. The aortic crossclamp. . .

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 5455029 19951003 <--

DETD . . . kidneys were subjected to 23 hours of cold ischemia, the test kidneys to 24 hours. Test drugs were administered systemically (**allopurinol**) or intraarterially (superoxide dismutase=SOD) beginning one hour after reperfusion of the control kidney at the time of reperfusion of the. . .

DETD . . . Im M. J., Shen W. H., Pak C. I., Manson P. N., Bulkley G. B., Hoopes J. E. Effect of **Allopurinol** on the Survival of Hyperemic Island Skin Flaps. Plast Reconstr Surg 73:276 (1984).

DETD 11. Toledo-pareyra L. H., Simmons R. L., Najarian J. S. Effect of **Allopurinol** on the Preservation of Ischemic Kidneys Perfused with Plasma or Plasma Substitutes. Ann Surg 180:780 (1974).

DETD 12. Vasco K. A., DeWall R. A., Riley A. M. Effect of **Allopurinol** in Renal Ischemia. Surgery 71:787 (1972).

DETD 13. Owens M. L., Lazarus H. M., Wolcott M. W., Maxwell J. G., Taylor J. B. **Allopurinol** Hypoxanthine Pretreatment of Canine Kidney Donors. Transplantation 17:424 (1974).

DETD 16. Toledo-pareyra L. H., Simmons R. L., Olson L. C., Najarian J. S. Clinical Effect of **Allopurinol** on Preserved Kidneys: A Randomized Double-Blind Study. Ann Surg 185:128 (1977).

DETD . . . was then applied just distal to the left subclavian artery. SEP is repeated at one minute intervals. The proximal aortic **hypertension** was controlled by removing blood from the femoral artery to maintain BP at 90-110 mmHg mean. The aortic crossclamp was. . .

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 5354556 19941011 <--

DETD . . . such as verapamil, nifedipine, diltiazem, procainamide, disopyramide, bretylium tosylate, quinidine sulfate and quinidine gluconate; drugs used in the treatment of **hypertension** such as propranolol hydrochloride, guanethidine monosulphate, methyl dopa, oxprenolol hydrochloride, captopril and hydralazine; drugs used in the treatment of migraine such. . . such as promethazine theoclate; haemopoietic drugs such as ferrous sulphate, folic acid and calcium gluconate; uricosuric drugs such as sulphinpyrazone, **allopurinol** and probenecid.

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 5213808 19930525 <--

SUMM . . . morning before awakening. Such active substances comprise sex hormones, anti sex hormones, antimigraine agents, cardiovascular agents, including agents against essential **hypertension** and orthostatic hypotension, coronary dilators, antiasthma agents, diuretics, antiinflammatory agents, analgesics, and steroid and anticancer agents, including a combination of. . .

SUMM . . . pentazocine, buprenorphine, pethidine, phenoperidine phentanyl, methadone, piritramide, dextropropoxyphene, ketobemidone, acetylsalicylic acid, phenazone, phenylbutazone, azapropazone,

piroxicam, ergotamine, dihydroergotamine, cyproheptadine, pizitifen, flumedroxon, **allopurinol**, probenecid, sodiummaurothiomalate, auronofin, penicillamine, estradiol, estradiolvalerianate, estriol, ethinylestradiol, dihydrogesteron, lynestrenol, medroxiprogesterone, noretisterone, cyclophenile, clomiphene, levonorgestrel, mestranol, ornidazol, tinidazol, ekonazol, chlotrimazol, . . .

L2 ANSWER 12 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 5200194 19930406 <--

DETD . . . prochlorperazine maleate, phenoxybenzamine, thiethylperazine maleate, anisindone, diphenadione erythrityl tetranitrate, dizoxin, isofuraphate, reserpine, acetazolamide, methazolamide, bendroflumethiazide, chlorpropamide, tolzamide, chlormadinone acetate, phenaglycodol, **allopurinol**, aluminum aspirin, methotrexate, acetyl sulfisoxazole, erythromycin, progestins, esterogenic progestational hormones, corticosteroids, hydrocortisone, hydrocortisone acetate, cortisone acetate, triamcinolone, testosterone, testosterone esters, . . .

DETD . . . captopril at an average rate of delivery of 6 mg captopril/hr. for a period about 4 hours for treatment of **hypertension**.

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 5182106 19930126 <--

SUMM . . . agents that prevent the generation of free radical species including, but not limited to, ibuprofen, BW 755C, nafazatrom, prostacyclin, iloprost, **allopurinol**, phenytoin as well as other anti-inflammatory or cytoprotective drugs. It is to be understood that the term "free radical scavengers". . .

DETD . . . intravascular coagulation (DIC), diabetes, unstable angina pectoris, hemolytic uremic syndrome, red cell fragmentation syndrome, heat stroke, retained fetus, eclampsia, malignant **hypertension**, burns, crush injuries, fractures, trauma producing shock, major surgery, sepsis, bacterial, parasitic, viral and rickettsial infections which promote activation of. . .

L2 ANSWER 14 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 5162217 19921110 <--

DETD . . . kidneys were subjected to 23 hours of cold ischemia, the test kidneys to 24 hours. Test drugs were administered systemically (**allopurinol**) or intraarterially (superoxide dismutase=SOD) beginning one hour after reperfusion of the control kidney at the time of reperfusion of the. . .

DETD 9. Im M.J., Shen W.H., Pak C.I., Manson P.N., Bulkley G.B., Hoopes J.E. Effect of **Allopurinol** on the Survival of Hyperemic Island Skin Flaps. Plast Reconstr Surg 73:276 (1984).

DETD 11. Toledo-pareyra L.H., Simmons R.L., Najarian J.S. Effect of **Allopurinol** on the Preservation of Ischemic Kidneys Perfused with Plasma or Plasma Substitutes. Ann Surg 180:780 (1974).

DETD 12. Vasco K.A., DeWall R.A., Riley A.M. Effect of **Allopurinol** in Renal Ischemia. Surgery 71:787 (1972).

DETD 13. Owens M.L., Lazarus H.M., Wolcott M.W., Maxwell J.G., Taylor J.B. **Allopurinol** and Hypoxanthine Pretreatment of Canine Kidney Donors. Transplantation 17:424 (1974).

DETD 16. Toledo-pareyra L.H., Simmons R.L., Olson L.C., Najarian J.S. Clinical Effect of **Allopurinol** on Preserved Kidneys: A randomized Double-Blind Study. Ann Surg 185:128 (1977).

DETD . . . was then applied just distal to the left subclavian artery. SEP is repeated at one minute intervals. The proximal aortic **hypertension** was controlled by removing blood from the femoral artery to maintain BP at 90-110 mm Hg mean. The aortic crossclamp. . .

L2 ANSWER 15 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 5156850 19921020 <--
DETD . . . hydrochloride, prochlorperazine maleate, phenoxybenzamine, thiethylperazine maleate, anisindione, diphenadione erythrityl tetranitrate, digoxin, isofluorophate, acetazolamide, methazolamide, bendroflumethiazide, chlorpropamide, tolazamide, chlormadinone acetate, phenaglycodol, **allopurinol**, aluminum aspirin, methotrexate, acetyl sulfisoxazole, erythromycin, progestins, estrogenic, progestational, corticosteroids, hydrocortisone, hydrocorticosterone acetate, cortisone acetate, triamcinolone, methylesterone, 17 beta-estradiol, ethinyl. . .
DETD A drug composition comprising guanabenz acetate for the treatment of **hypertension** is prepared by screening it through a 60 mesh screen, followed by screening microcrystalline cellulose, polyvinyl pyrrolidone and mannitol independently. . .

L2 ANSWER 16 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 5143836 19920901 <--
DETD . . . kidneys were subjected to 23 hours of cold ischemia, the test kidneys to 24 hours. Test drugs were administered systemically (**allopurinol**) or intraarterially (superoxide dismutase=SOD) beginning one hour after reperfusion of the control kidney at the time of reperfusion of the. . .
DETD . . . Im M. J., Shen W. H., Pak C. I., Manson P. N., Bulkley G. B., Hoopes J. E. Effect of **Allopurinol** on the Survival of Hyperemic Island Skin Flaps. Plast Reconstr Surg 73:276 (1984).
DETD 11. Toledo-pareyra L. H., Simmons R. L., Najarian J. S. Effect of **Allopurinol** on the Preservation of Ischemic Kidneys Perfused with Plasma or Plasma Substitutes. Ann Surg 180:780 (1974).
DETD 12 Vasco K. A., DeWall R. A., Riley A. M. Effect of **Allopurinol** in Renal Ischemia. Surgery 71:787 (1972).
DETD 13. Owens M. L., Lazarus H. M., Wolcott M. W., Maxwell J. G., Taylor J. B. **Allopurinol** and Hypoxanthine Pretreatment of Canine Kidney Donors. Transplantation 17:424 (1974).
DETD 16. Toledo-pareyra L. H., Simmons R. L., Olson L. C., Najarian J. S. Clinical Effect of **Allopurinol** on Preserved Kidneys: A Randomized Double-Blind Study. Ann Surg 185:128 (1977).
DETD . . . was then applied just distal to the left subclavian artery. SEP is repeated at one minute intervals. The proximal aortic **hypertension** was controlled by removing blood from the femoral artery to maintain BP at 90-110 mm Hg mean. The aortic crossclamp. . .

L2 ANSWER 17 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 5082668 19920121 <--
DETD . . . prochlorperazine maleate, phenoxybenzamine, thiethylperazine maleate, anisindione, diphenadione erythrityl tetranitrate, digoxin, isofluorophate, acetazolamide, methazolamide, bendroflumethiazide, chlorpropamide, tolazamide, chlormadinone acetate, phenaglycodol, **allopurinol**, aluminum aspirin, methotrexate, acetyl sulfisoxazole, erythromycin, progestins, estrogenic, progestational, corticosteroids, hydrocortisone hydrocorticosterone acetate, cortisone acetate, triamcinolone, methyltestosterone, 17 beta-estradiol, ethinyl. . .
DETD . . . their vasodilator effect as related to blockade of postsynaptic alpha-adrenoceptors. The device also can be used for the treatment of **hypertension**.

L2 ANSWER 18 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 5071649 19911210 <--
SUMM . . . agents that prevent the generation of free radical species including, but not limited to, ibuprofen, BW 755C, nafazatrom, prostacyclin, iloprost, **allopurinol**, phenytoin as well as other anti-inflammatory or cytoprotective drugs. It is to be understood

that the term free radical scavengers. . .

DETD . . . intravascular coagulation (DIC), diabetes, unstable angina pectoris, hemolytic uremic syndrome, red cell fragmentation syndrome, heat stroke, retained fetus, eclampsia, malignant **hypertension**, burns, crush injuries, fractures, trauma producing shock, major surgery, sepsis, bacterial, parasitic, viral and rickettsial infections which promote activation of. . .

L2 ANSWER 19 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 5041288 19910820

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SUMM . . . agents that prevent the generation of free radical species including, but not limited to, ibuprofen, BW 755C, nafazatrom, prostacyclin, iloprost, **allopurinol**, phenytoin as well as other anti-inflammatory or cytoprotective drugs. It is to be understood that the term free radical scavengers. . .

DETD . . . intravascular coagulation (DIC), diabetes, unstable angina pectoris, hemolytic uremic syndrome, red cell fragmentation syndrome, heat stroke, retained fetus, eclampsia, malignant **hypertension**, burns, crush injuries, fractures, trauma producing shock, major surgery, sepsis, bacterial, parasitic, viral and rickettsial infections which promote activation of. . .

L2 ANSWER 20 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 5039520 19910813

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SUMM . . . agents that prevent the generation of free radical species including, but not limited to, ibuprofen, BW 755C, nafazatrom, prostacyclin, iloprost, **allopurinol**, phenytoin as well as other anti-inflammatory or cytoprotective drugs. It is to be understood that the term free radical scavengers. . .

DETD . . . intravascular coagulation (DIC), diabetes, unstable angina pectoris, hemolytic uremic syndrome, red cell fragmentation syndrome, heat stroke, retained fetus, eclampsia, malignant **hypertension**, burns, crush injuries, fractures, trauma producing shock, major surgery, sepsis, bacterial, parasitic, viral and rickettsial infections which promote activation of. . .

L2 ANSWER 21 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 5032394 19910716

<--

SUMM . . . agents that prevent the generation of free radical species including, but not limited to, ibuprofen, BW 755C, nafazatrom, prostacyclin, iloprost, **allopurinol**, phenytoin as well as other anti-inflammatory or cytoprotective drugs. It is to be understood that the term free radical scavengers. . .

DETD . . . intravascular coagulation (DIC), diabetes, unstable angina pectoris, hemolytic uremic syndrome, red cell fragmentation syndrome, heat stroke, retained fetus, eclampsia, malignant **hypertension**, burns, crush injuries, fractures, trauma producing shock, major surgery, sepsis, bacterial, parasitic, viral and rickettsial infections which promote activation of. . .

L2 ANSWER 22 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 5030448 19910709

<--

SUMM . . . agents that prevent the generation of free radical species including, but not limited to, ibuprofen, BW 755C, nafazatrom, prostacyclin, iloprost, **allopurinol**, phenytoin as well as other anti-inflammatory or cytoprotective drugs. It is to be understood that the term free radical scavengers. . .

DETD . . . intravascular coagulation (DIC), diabetes, unstable angina pectoris, hemolytic uremic syndrome, red cell fragmentation syndrome, heat stroke, retained fetus, eclampsia, malignant **hypertension**, burns, crush injuries, fractures, trauma producing shock, major surgery, sepsis, bacterial, parasitic, viral and rickettsial infections

which promote activation of. . .

L2 ANSWER 23 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 4997644 19910305 <--

SUMM . . . agents that prevent the generation of free radical species including, but not limited to, ibuprofen, BW 755C, nafazatrom, prostacylin, iloprost, **allopurinol**, phenytoin as well as other anti-inflammatory or cytoprotective drugs. It is to be understood that the term free radical scavengers. . .

DETD . . . intravascular coagulation (DIC), diabetes, unstable angina pectoris, hemolytic uremic syndrome, red cell fragmentation syndrome, heat stroke, retained fetus, eclampsia, malignant **hypertension**, burns, crush injuries, fractures, trauma producing shock, major surgery, sepsis, bacterial, parasitic, viral and rickettsial infections which promote activation of. . .

L2 ANSWER 24 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 4992365 19910212 <--

AB . . . for the detection of bacteria, bacterial fragments and/or bacterial antigens are described. Novel methods for treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, "essential" **hypertension** and a variety of diseases found to be associated with bacteriuria are also described. Additionally, the specification discloses that the. . .

SUMM . . . the discovery of such heretofore unknown bacteria in the urine of patients suffering from rheumatoid arthritis and related autoimmune diseases, **hypertension**, and other diseases; and to the treatment of these diseases as a result of the discovery of the presence of. . .

SUMM 3. **Hypertension**

SUMM **Hypertension** is a chronic elevation of blood pressure which is either without apparent cause (i.e., "essential" **hypertension**), or which results from a kidney disorder such as partial obstruction of the flow of blood to part or all of the kidney or a kidney infection (i.e., secondary **hypertension**). That secondary **hypertension** may be associated with a kidney infection (pyelonephritis) has been recognized at least since 1939 (see S. Weiss and F. . . Parker, Medicine, 19, 221-315, 1939). At present, however, the prevailing belief is that there is no strong correlation between "essential **hypertension**" and pyelonephritis, or even between **hypertension** and "asymptomatic" bacteriuria (i.e., bacteriuria without any symptom or other evidence of a kidney disorder). According to N. M. Kaplan (1982, in Clinical **Hypertension**, 3d. ed., p. 14), using conventional methods, bacteriuria is found in only 2-5% of hypertensives. The finding of bacteriuria in. . .

SUMM . . . polyclonal antibodies or other reagents specific for bacteria and/or bacterial antigens herein shown to be associated with rheumatoid arthritis, "essential **hypertension**", and other related diseases; the administration of antibiotics effective against such detected and identified bacteria for the treatment of the. . .

SUMM . . . Annals of Internal Medicine, vol. 108, 387-389, 1988). These diseases also include classic migraine, osteoarthritis with pain, Crohn's disease, "essential" **hypertension**, and the mitral valve prolapse syndrome (with or without associated "transient ischemic attacks" involving the central nervous system (or CNS),. . .

SUMM Another object of the invention is to provide therapeutic relief in cases of rheumatoid arthritis, "essential" **hypertension**, and other diseases or conditions found by methods described herein to be associated with significant bacteriuria.

DETD . . . present invention, bacteria, bacterial fragments and bacterial antigens demonstrated herein to be associated with rheumatoid arthritis and related diseases, "essential" **hypertension**, etc., alternatively may be detected in urine samples using antibodies specific

for soluble or insoluble antigens produced by such bacteria, . . .

DETD . . . beta-hemolytic streptococcus, but there was evidence of smoldering activity of the rheumatic process. It has been found in patients with **hypertension**, with presumed idiopathic myocarditis, and with mitral valve prolapse, with or without evidence of "microembolism". Microscopic bacteriuria has been causally. . .

DETD Larger Gram positive cocci (often Staphylococci) were often observed in the urine of patients suffering from **hypertension**, transient ischemic attacks of the central nervous system, and in the few cases seen, IgG nephropathy.

DETD . . . 10.sup.6 Gm+ rods
4,700 (Blood Agar Plate)
2,600 (Phenyl ethanol B.A.P.)

EP 1 .times. 10.sup.6 Gm- rods
3 .times. 10.sup.5

Classic Urinary
Tract Infection
JM/ **hypertension**
70 Gm+ cocci
5
Expl. cocci++
JH 2,000 Gm+ cocci
Ankylosing
Spondylitis
BC 50 Gm+ cocci
No growth
retinal edema 5 days aerobic
arthralgia and anaerobic
BC/RA. . .

DETD Novel Methods for Treating " Essential" **Hypertension** and Other Conditions

DETD . . . present invention, large numbers of cocci or "exploded cocci" have been detected in urine samples from persons suffering from "essential **hypertension**". Antibiotic therapy appropriate for such microorganisms, usually given in an analogous protocol over a long time, offers therapeutic benefit for "essential **hypertension**" found to be associated with bacteriuria.

DETD Examples: Treatment of Patients Suffering "Essential" **Hypertension**

DETD Using the methods of the present invention, most cases of essential **hypertension** have been found to excrete significant numbers of cocci in the urine. The cocci associated with this disorder are often. . . those isolated cell walls using the method described herein. That these microorganisms are in the chain of causation of the **hypertension** is demonstrated by ridding the patient of the cocci by antibiotic treatment and observing the patient's improvement either in terms. . . above described with respect to RA, but these patients are more likely to respond to anti-staphylococcal cephalosporins, and relief of **hypertension** may be slower.

DETD At age 30, WS had a period of **hypertension** that went away. At age 57 he noted increasing fatigue in his daily jogging in the park. His Blood Pressure. . .

DETD . . . habits. (16 years) his blood pressure was 140/80, height 5 feet 6 inches, weight 197 lbs., and he was taking **allopurinol**, anti-angina drugs, penicillin, and the same doses of above drugs for **hypertension**. In summary TM had a prolonged remission on antibiotic therapy alone and now, he is still on low doses of. . .

DETD . . . which prohibited him from gardening. He was taking 20 mg/day of piroxicam with minimal relief of pain. He had had **hypertension** for 20 years controlled to 160/90-95 by 2 mg of prazosin and 50 mg of atenolol daily. On examination his. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

16. A method of treating essential **hypertension** in a human comprising: (a) detecting abnormal bacteria or bacterial fragments in a urine sample from a human suffering from essential **hypertension** according to the method of claim 1, (b) administering a therapeutically effective amount of an antibiotic effective against the bacteria. . . .

23. A method of diagnosing and treating rheumatoid arthritis or essential **hypertension** in a human comprising: (a) obtaining a urine sample from the human; (b) preparing the urine sample for microscopic examination. . . .

L2 ANSWER 25 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 4952402 19900828 <--

DETD . . . such as verapamil, nifedipine, diltiazem, procainamide, disopyramide, bretylium tosylate, quinidine sulfate and quinidine gluconate; drugs used in the treatment of **hypertension** such as propranolol hydrochloride, guanethidine monosulphate, methyldopa, oxprenolol hydrochloride, captopril and hydralazine; drugs used in the treatment of migraine such. . . . such as promethazine theoclate; haemopoietic drugs such as ferrous sulphate, folic acid and calcium gluconate; uricosuric drugs such as sulphinpyrazone, **allopurinol** and probenecid.

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . noscaphine, carbocysteine, cetylpyridinium chloride, tyrothricin, chlorhexidine, phenylpropanolamine, pseudoephedrine, dichloralphenazone, nitrazepam, promethazine theoclate, ferrous sulfate, folic acid and calcium gluconate, sulphinpyrazone, **allopurinol** and probenecid.

L2 ANSWER 26 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 4940588 19900710 <--

DETD . . . such as verapamil, nifedipine, diltiazem, procainamide, disopyramide, bretylium tosylate, quinidine sulfate and quinidine gluconate; drugs used in the treatment of **hypertension** such as propranolol hydrochloride, guanethidine monosulphate, methyldopa, oxprenolol hydrochloride, captopril and hydralazine; drugs used in the treatment of migraine such. . . . such as promethazine theoclate; haemopoietic drugs such as ferrous sulphate, folic acid and calcium gluconate; uricosuric drugs such as sulphinpyrazone, **allopurinol** and probenecid.

L2 ANSWER 27 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 4937070 19900626 <--

SUMM . . . with agents that prevent the generation of free radical species including, but not limited to, ibuprofen, BW755C, nafazatrom, prostacyclin, iloprost, **allopurinol**, phenytoin as well as other anti-inflammatory or cytoprotective drugs. It is to be understood that the term free radical scavengers. . . .

DETD . . . intravascular coagulation (DIC), diabetes, unstable angina pectoris, hemolytic uremic syndrome, red cell fragmentation syndrome, heat stroke, retained fetus, eclampsia, malignant **hypertension**, burns, crush injuries, fractures, trauma producing shock, major surgery, sepsis, bacterial, parasitic, viral and rickettsial infections which promote activation of. . . .

L2 ANSWER 28 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 4897263 19900130 <--

SUMM . . . agents that prevent the generation of free radical species including, but not limited to, ibuprofen, BW 755C, nafazatrom, prostacyclin, iloprost, **allopurinol**, phenytoin as well as other antiinflammatory or cytoprotective drugs. It is to be understood that the term free radical scavengers. . . .

DETD . . . intravascular coagulation (DIC), diabetes, unstable angina pectoris, hemolytic uremic syndrome, red cell fragmentation syndrome, heat stroke, retained fetus, eclampsia, malignant **hypertension**, burns, crush injuries, fractures, trauma producing shock, major surgery, sepsis, bacterial, parasitic, viral and rickettsial infections which promote activation of. . .

L2 ANSWER 29 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 4883821 19891128

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SUMM **Allopurinol**, benzbromarone and probenecid have been clinically used, but they have various adverse effects and are not satisfactory.

SUMM For example, **allopurinol** which is believed to inhibit formation of uric acid in the final stage or purine metabolism causes efflorescence, gastrointestinal disorders,. . . organ troubles and involves a risk of having bad influences on other metabolic systems. Accordingly, care should be taken when **allopurinol** is continuously administered for a long time.

DETD . . . the compound of the present invention is effective in treating gout by ameliorating and treating hyperuricemia. This disease often accompanies **hypertension**, arteriosclerosis and myocardial infraction because of characteristics of the disease. Accordingly, the compound of the present invention is effective in treating **hypertension**, arteriosclerosis or myocardial infraction accompanied by hyperuricemia.

L2 ANSWER 30 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 4879109 19891107

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SUMM . . . with agents that prevent the generation of free radical species including, but not limited to, ibuprofen, BW755C, nafazatom, prostacyclin, iloprost, **allopurinol**, phenytoin as well as other antiinflammatory or cytoprotective drugs. It is to be understood that the term free radical scavengers. . .

DETD . . . intravascular coagulation (DIC), diabetes, unstable angina pectoris, hemolytic uremic syndrome, red cell fragmentation syndrome, heat stroke, retained fetus, eclampsia, malignant **hypertension**, burns, crush injuries, fractures, trauma producing shock, major surgery, sepsis, bacterial, parasitic, viral and rickettsial infections which promote activation of. . .

L2 ANSWER 31 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 4871742 19891003

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SUMM . . . destructions of the optical nerve fibres and to the loss of vision. This destruction is most often accompanied by ocular **hypertension**; nevertheless, the lesions are not directly co-related to the absolute value of this **hypertension**.

DETD The inhibitors of xanthine-oxidase can in particular be **allopurinol**, oxypurinol, folic acid and the flavonoids such as myricetin and kaempferol.

DETD (a) the combination of **allopurinol** and ethamsylate. As examples of other combinations, there can be cited:

DETD (b) the combination of **allopurinol** and tocopherol and possibly of ascorbic acid.

DETD (f) the combination of **allopurinol** and anetholtrithione.

DETD

Compound	dose mg/day
allopurinol	100 to 1000
anetholtrithione	20 to 100
tocopherol	100 to 1000
ascorbic acid	300 to 2000
folic acid	20 to 100
ethamsylate	300 to 1000

DETD

Tablets

allopurinol	200	mg
ethamsylate	200	mg
starch	60	mg
Avicel pH10.2	90	mg
monosodium citrate	10	mg
polyvinylpyrrolidone	20	mg
magnesium stearate	20	mg

Capsules

allopurinol	200	mg
ascorbic acid	200	mg
magnesium stearate	10	mg

Drinkable solution

allopurinol	200	mg
double succinate of	400	mg
tocopherol and of		
PEG		
sorbitol	1.5	g
ethyl alcohol, 95%	0.2	ml
aromatic composition		

	q.s.	
water	q.s. for 10	
		ml.

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . need thereof a therapeutically effective amount for the treatment of glaucoma of a compound selected from the group consisting of **allopurinol**, oxypurinol and the flavonoids.

2. A process as claimed in claim 1, wherein the compound is **allopurinol**.

3. A process as claimed in claim 2, wherein 100 to 1000 mg/day of **allopurinol** is administered to a human in need thereof.

4. A process as claimed in claim 2, wherein the **allopurinol** is administered orally.

5. A process as claimed in claim 2, wherein the **allopurinol** is administered parenterally.

6. A process as claimed in claim 2, wherein the **allopurinol** is administered topically.

L2 ANSWER 32 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 4783337 19881108

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DETD . . . hydrochloride, prochlorperazine maleate, phenoxybenzamine, thiethylperazine maleate, anisindone, diphenadione erythrityl tetranitrate, digoxin, isoflurophate, acetazolamide, methazolamide, bendroflumethiazide, chlorpropamide, tolazamide, chlormadinone acetate, phenaglycodol, **allopurinol**, aluminum aspirin, methotrexate, acetyl sulfisoxazole, erythromycin, progestins, esterogenic, progestational, corticosteroids, hydrocortisone, hydrocorticosterone acetate, cortisone acetate, triamcinolone, methyltestosterone, 17 beta-estradiol, ethinyl. . .

DETD . . . their vasodilator effect as related to blockade of postsynaptic alpha-adrenoceptors. The device also can be used for the treatment of **hypertension**.

L2 ANSWER 33 OF 42 USPATFULL

TI Method for detecting bacteria in urine and for treating rheumatoid arthritis, essential **hypertension** and other diseases associated with bacteriuria

PI US 4673637 19870616 <--

AB . . . insoluble proteins. By this method, bacteria have been found in the urine of patients suffering from rheumatoid arthritis and essential **hypertension**. These bacteria were not detected in standard urine preparations. Administration of antibiotic agents effective against the bacteria detected, such as. . .

SUMM . . . abnormal levels of bacteria in urine, and to new methods for the treatment of patients suffering from rheumatoid arthritis, essential **hypertension**, and other diseases in which significant bacteriuria was detected by the novel specimen preparation of the present invention that would. . .

SUMM . . . found to be increased in RA patients." McCarty, supra, chapter 33, page 499, citing Ann. Rheum. Dis., 27: 345 (1968). **Hypertension** is a chronic elevation of blood pressure resulting from the obstruction of blood flow within the kidney (secondary **hypertension**) or without apparent cause (essential **hypertension**). One kidney disorder associated with secondary **hypertension** is pyelonephritis, the inflammation of the renal pelvis of the kidney as a result of bacterial infection, usually responsive to antibiotics. It has not been reported, however, that there is any correlation between essential **hypertension** and asymptomatic bacteriuria (bacteriuria observed in patients not reporting symptoms of urinary tract disorders). According to N. M. Kaplan, Clinical **Hypertension**, 14 (3d. ed. 1982), bacteriuria is found in 2-5% of hypertensives. Most of these positive cultures were of gram-negative rods. . .

SUMM . . . include: Rheumatoid Arthritis (and the related bursitis, tendonitis, temporo-mandibular arthritis, sacro-iliac arthritis, carpal-tunnel syndrome, temporal arteritis. paleandromic rheumatism), and "essential" **hypertension**.

SUMM Another object of the invention is to provide therapeutic relief in cases of rheumatoid arthritis, essential **hypertension**, and other diseases or conditions found to be associated with significant bacteriuria.

DETD . . . has been used to detect the association of larger or damaged ("exploded") cocci in the urine of patients suffering from **hypertension**, transient ischemia attacks, and in the few cases seen, mitral valve prolapse and IgA nephropathy. Again these seemingly unrelated illnesses. . .

DETD TREATMENT OF ESSENTIAL **HYPERTENSION**

DETD Most cases of essential **hypertension** have been found to exhibit significant numbers of cocci in the urine. The cocci in this disorder are usually different. . . be different species, such as staphylococci instead of streptococci. That these microorganisms are in the chain of causation of the **hypertension** is demonstrated by ridding the patient of the cocci by antibiotic treatment and observing the patient's improvement either in terms. . .

DETD (1) Dr. W. S. is a psychiatrist. At age 30 he had a period of **hypertension** that went away. At age 57 he noted increasing fatigue in his daily jogging in the park. His wife, a. . .

DETD . . . 1983 (16 years) his blood pressure was 140/80, height 5 feet 6 inches, weight 197 lbs., and he was taking **allopurinol**, anti-angina drugs, penicillin, and the same doses of above drugs for **hypertension**. In summary T. M. had a prolonged remission on antibiotic therapy alone and now, 16 years after malignant **hypertension**, he is still on low doses on antihypertensives.

DETD . . . which prohibited him from gardening. He was taking 20 mg./day of piroxicam with minimal relief of pain. He had had

hypertension for 20 years controlled to 160/90-95 by 2 mg. of prazosin and 50 mg. of atenolol daily. On examination his. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

4. A method of treating essential **hypertension** in a human, comprising: (a) administering a therapeutically effective amount of an antibiotic effective against bacteria identified by collecting a sample of urine from a human suffering from essential **hypertension** and detecting any abnormal bacteria or bacterial fragments in the sample according to the method of claim 1; and (b). . .

17. A method of diagnosing and treating rheumatoid arthritis or essential **hypertension** in a human comprising: (a) obtaining a urine sample from the human; (b) preparing the urine sample for microscopic examination. . .

L2 ANSWER 34 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 4557934 19851210 <--

SUMM . . . amiloride, aminometradine, amisometradine, chlorazani, clazolimine, aminophylline, triamterene, and the triazines. The uricosuric or uricosuric-diuretic agents useful herein include probenecid, sulfinpyrazone, **allopurinol**, salicyclic acid and tienilic acid.

SUMM . . . abnormal sodium reabsorption and potassium excretion. This interference with the two important monovalent ions may result in hypokalemic alkalosis, edema, **hypertension** and other abnormalities associated with electrolyte imbalances. Corticosteroids, when delivered systemically, may also suppress the natural healing process of injuries,. . .

L2 ANSWER 35 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 4539323 19850903 <--

AB . . . acid addition salts thereof. The compounds as well as their salts are useful for the treatment of cardiovascular diseases, especially **hypertension**.

DETD

Acebutolol	Labetalol
Allopurinol	Metolazone
.alpha.-Methyldopa	Metoprolol
Alprenolol	Minoxidil
Atenolol	Nadolol
Bumetamide	Sodium nitroprusside
Captopril	Oxprenolol
Chlorthalidone	Phentolamine
Clonidine	Pindolol
Debrisoquine	Prazosin
Diazoxide	Propanolol
Dihydralazine	Reserpine
Etacrynic acid	Ro 12-4713 Larovasin
Furosemide	Sotalol
Guanfacine	Tienilic acid
Hydrochlorothiazide	Timolol

Indapamid. . .

L2 ANSWER 36 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 4537776 19850827 <--

SUMM . . . amiloride, aminometradine, amisometradine, chlorazani, clazolimine, aminophylline, triamterene, and the triazines. The uricosuric or uricosuric-diuretic agents useful herein include probenecid, sulfinpyrazone, **allopurinol**, salicyclic acid and tienilic acid.

SUMM . . . abnormal sodium reabsorption and potassium excretion. This interference with the two important monovalent ions may result in

hypokalemic alkalosis, edema, **hypertension** and other abnormalities associated with electrolyte imbalances. Corticosteroids, when delivered systemically, may also suppress the natural healing process of injuries, . . .

L2 ANSWER 37 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 4369172 19830118 <--

DETD . . . such as verapamil, nifedepine, diltiazem, procainamide, disopyramide, bretylium tosylate, quinidine sulfate and quinidine gluconate, drugs used in the treatment of **hypertension** such as propranolol hydrochloride, guanethidine monosulphate, methyldopa, oxprenolol hydrochloride, captopril and hydralazine, drug used in the treatment of migraine such. . . such as promethazine theoclate, haemopoetic drugs such as ferrous sulphate, folic acid and calcium gluconate, uricosuric drugs such as sulphinpyrazone, **allopurinol** and probenecid and the like. However, it is to be understood that the invention is applicable to sublingual lozenges, buccal. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . composition according to claim 1 in which the active medicament is an antiuricemic drug selected from the group consisting of **allopurinol**, probenecid and sulphinpyrazone.

L2 ANSWER 38 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 4294824 19811013 <--

DETD TABLE 1

DRUG	SOME SIDE EFFECTS AND MAJOR TOXICITY
------	--------------------------------------

PREDNISONE	Psychosis, hypertension , peptic ulceration, fluid retention, osteoporosis, immunodepression.
------------	--

VINCRIStINE	Peripheral neuropathy, adynamic ileus, myopathy, neutropenia, occasional thrombocytopenia, depression of haemoglobin synthesis, alopecia, paraesthesia, . . .
-------------	---

DETD . . . after the 11th day, the total administered over the dosage period being 270 mg. Supportive treatment included oxygen, blood transfusions, **allopurinol** to control uric acid formation (See Table 8). Due to the multifaceted nature of the patient's clinical condition the patient. . .

DETD . . . 5 " "

2 4 .times. 5 " "

3 4 .times. 5 Oxygen

4 4 .times. 5 Oxygen. Blood Transfusion (1 unit)

Allopurinol

5 4 .times. 5 Oxygen

6 4 .times. 5

7 4 .times. 5

8 4 .times. 5

9 4 .times. 5

10 4 .times. 10

11 3. . .

DETD . . . cell transfusions, the patient received antibiotics, diuretics (necessary despite high serum urate concentration), and various symptomatic treatment. On Day 4 **allopurinol** was given to control uric acid formation.

L2 ANSWER 39 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 4125530 19781114 <--

PARN . . . afflicted with gout through the use of pharmaceutical agents. Uric acid synthesis has been effectively blocked by the use of **allopurinol**, 4-hydroxypyrazolo-[3,4-d]-pyrimidine, a compound

which is a structural isomer of hypoxanthine. **Allopurinol** acts as a specific inhibitor of the enzyme xanthine oxidase, which is responsible for the conversion of both hypoxanthine and. . .

DETD **Hypertension** or high blood pressure is one of the most common of diseases affecting the heart and blood vessels. Aside from morbidity and mortality directly related to the presence of **hypertension**, the condition plays a prominent role in other cardiovascular diseases particularly coronary atherosclerosis and cerebrovascular disease. Patients with **hypertension** usually experience more congestive heart failure, hypertensive heart disease, hypertensive encephalopathy and renal failure than people who have normal blood pressure. And although various drugs are available for the treatment of **hypertension**, all have their limitations and deficiencies.

DETD Also, the thiazide diuretics are useful in mild **hypertension** but in more severe cases must be used in combination with other agents since alone they are not effective. The. . .

DETD . . . and deficiencies of these agents, there is a medical need for a drug to replace them in the management of **hypertension**.

L2 ANSWER 40 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 4032522 19770628 <--

SUMM . . . afflicted with gout through the use of pharmaceutical agents. Uric acid synthesis has been effectively blocked by the use of **allopurinol**, 4-hydroxypyrazolo[3,4-d]-pyrimidine, a compound which is a structural isomer of hypoxanthine. **Allopurinol** acts as a specific inhibitor of the enzyme xanthine oxidase, which is responsible for the conversion of both hypoxanthine and. . .

SUMM **Hypertension** or high blood pressure is one of the most common of diseases affecting the heart and blood vessels. Aside from morbidity and mortality directly related to the presence of **hypertension**, the condition plays a prominent role in other cardiovascular diseases particularly coronary atherosclerosis and cerebrovascular disease. Patients with **hypertension** usually experience more congestive heart failure, hypertensive heart disease, hypertensive encephalopathy and renal failure than people who have normal blood pressure. And although various drugs are available for the treatment of **hypertension**, all have their limitations and deficiencies.

SUMM Also, the thiazide diuretics are useful in mild **hypertension** but in more severe cases must be used in combination with other agents since alone they are not effective. The. . .

SUMM . . . and deficiencies of these agents, there is a medical need for a drug to replace them in the management of **hypertension**.

L2 ANSWER 41 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 3969508 19760713 <--

SUMM 1. **Hypertension** with associated hyperlipidemia

SUMM agents such as **allopurinol**, probenacid or sulfimpyrazine

SUMM 6. Edema treated with potassium sparing diuretics such as spironolactone or triamterene, or **hypertension** treated with a diuretic such as chlorthalidone.

SUMM 4-(2-Thenoyl)-2,3-dichloro

Second Active

phenoxyacetic acid

Ingredient Indication

100 mg. to 500 mg.

allopurinol hyperuricemia

100 mg. to with hyper-

300 mg. lipidemia

100 mg. to 500 mg.

cholestyramine

hyperlipidemia

	4 g.	
100 mg. to 500 mg.	alpha methyl dopa	hypertension
	250 mg.	with hyperlipidemia
100 mg. to 500 mg.	chlorthalidone	hypertension
	50 mg. to 100 mg.	with hyperlipidemia
100 mg. to 500 mg.	reserpine	hypertension
	0.1 mg. to 1 mg.	with hyperlipidemia

L2 ANSWER 42 OF 42 USPATFULL

PI US 3818014 19740618

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SUMM . . . afflicted with gout through the use of pharmaceutical agents. Uric acid synthesis has been effectively blocked by the use of **allopurinol**, 4-hydroxypyrazolo-[3,4-d]-pyrimidine, a compound which is a structural isomer of hypoxanthine. **Allopurinol** acts as a specific inhibitor of the enzyme xanthine oxidase, which is responsible for the conversion of both hypoxanthine and. . .

SUMM **Hypertension** or high blood pressure is one of the most common of diseases affecting the heart and blood vessels. Aside from morbidity and mortality directly related to the presence of **hypertension**, the condition plays a prominent role in other cardiovascular diseases particularly coronary atherosclerosis and cerebrovascular disease. Patients with **hypertension** usually experience more congestive heart failure, hypertensive heart disease, hypertensive encephalopathy and renal failure than people who have normal blood pressure. And although various drugs are available for the treatment of **hypertension**, all have their limitations and deficiencies.

SUMM Also, the thiazide diuretics are useful in mild **hypertension** but in more severe cases must be in combination with other agents since along they are not effective. The thiazides. . .

SUMM . . . and deficiencies of these agents, there is a medical need for a drug to replace them in the management of **hypertension**.